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A foreign gentleman (artist) and wife, accus-

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE, py Lables, Bookeases, &c.,
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SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE. WHILE EDOUIN SPARKS CO. Crowdeluightly. See Amusement column.

Some people think that the Bridge was built 5,000 Rolls fine Fancy Matting, our own importation, from \$10 per roll of 40 yards, or 25 cts, per yard. SHEFFAUD KNAPP & CO., Sixth-ave, and 13th-st.

New Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 29.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The festivities in Moscow were continued yesterday. —— Owing to the Tonquin trouble the feeling in China is intensely hostile to the French. : Michael Fagan, one of the Phonix Park murderers, was hanged. ==== A meeting of the British Rifle Association, at which arrange ments for the coming match were discussed, was held, Statues of Barons Alexander and Wilhelm von Humboldt were unveiled in Berlin.

The funeral of M. Laboulaye took place in Paris. Domestic .- Mr. Dezendorf says that the Virginia elections are a rebuke to Mahone. === The advance in wheat continued at Chicago under large orders from St. Louis and New-York. - The Rev. J. H. Boyd, of Treaton, has been missing since last Thursday. Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church adjourned yesterday. State troops were called out to protect prisoners at Stirling, Ky., from lynchers, = A general strike in the iron mills of Western Pennsylvania and the West is expected. = Violence was resorted to yesterday by the striking miners in Illinois.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The annual parade and dinner of the League of American Wheelmen took place yesterday. = A deserted mother threw her two children into the East River and jumped in herself; all were rescued. === The amount of travel on the Bridge was less than on any previous day since the opening. == Dr. Willard Parker and a coachman of James Stoke testified in the Stokes will contest. Ex-Assemblyman James Irving was convicted of assault. - The contract between the Pennsylvania and Jersey Central railroads in reference to Long Branch business was terminated. === The County Medical Society adopted amendments against the admission of sectarians and dogmatists. - The annual parade of the Police Department occurred. == John L. Sullivan pitched for the Metropolitan Baseball Club on the Polo Grounds. = The second trial of Mrs. Sally Story for the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Fast was begun in Paterson. - Two Siberian bloodhounds engaged in a fierce fight on the stage of Haveriy's Brooklyn Theatre. — Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412)2 grains), 82.22 cents. Stocks opened dull and improved a fraction; later they were lower without any change in character, and they closed weak. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate fair and partly cloudy weather, with slight

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer trav ellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

changes in temperature and chances of occasional

light rains. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 740

lowest, 61°; average, 67 8°.

The main object of the bicycle-riders in displaying their skill so quietly and gracefully in New-York seems to be to convince the public generally, and the authorities of this city in particular, that there is no objection to allowing the wheelmen to go where they please on their machines. That means Central Park, so far as New-York is concerned, we suppose. There is undoubtedly a good deal to be said in the abstract in favor of granting the freedom of the Park to breycle riders and everybody else; but in the concrete, it is well enough to remember that just at present the Park drives are crowded places, and that accidents there are numerous enough to justify the authorities in hesitating about letting any more vehicles in. Still, the parade of the bicyclists yesterday was a pretty sight, and the public is indebted to them for a novel exhibition even if the authorities are not moved by it to give them all the privileges they

Ex-Congressman Dezendorf cheers loudly over the result of the recent elections in Virginia. Senator Mahone, he declares, has been badly defeated; last year he swept every county in Dezendorf's Congressional District except one; this year he has been beaten in every county except one. The official figures may not entirely sustain all of the ex-Congressman's sweeping assertions; but it seems certain that the in its own hard, relentless way, by the brute Democratic politics is the greatest good of the smoothness, efficiency and economy. Nor are the the best men in town upon Marewaky's account book, but

have resulted just about as was to be expected. Senator Mahone is probably a good deal better than many of the men who oppose him; but still the experiments under his guidance in Virginia have not turned out well enough to make us wish to see Mahoneism repeated else-

of late in other things that the Phoenix Park murders are only recalled occasionally, but English justice still steadily pursues the assassins. Michael Fagan, another of the actual murderers, was hanged yesterday in Dublin Jail. The admiration called forth by the steady way in which England punishes the men convicted for this crime is tempered only by disgust at seeing Carey, Kavanagh and Farrell, the informers, go free ings. For those who sympathized with the with rewards for their treachery to their political demands embodied in the Nihilist companions. If the English authorities had driven a better bargain with these men for their information-as surely they might have done-so that the approvers could have at least been punished by a short term of penal servitude, the public sense of justice would not be so offended.

Except from a selfish point of view it is impossible to hope very ardently for the success of the French arms in Tonquin, or to be much moved by the declarations of the Chamber of Deputies that France " will avenge her glorious children "-meaning Captain Riviere and his companions, who were slain near Fort Hanoi. The war was begun for the most selfish reasons and is not based on any right; moreover, it has been carried on in a weak way. If a respectable number of troops had been sent out in the first place probably it would not have been necessary now to talk about avenging the glorious children. As we have pointed out before, what other nations than France are chiefly concerned about is the possibility that China, angered by French aggression, may not discriminate between French and other foreign nationalities, and that thereby English and American interests may be disturbed. Trustworthy information as to the attitude of the Celestial Empire, therefore, will be awaited with anxiety. At present reports are conflicting.

There seems to be no doubt that the Castle Garden authorities were unable, under our loose emigration laws, to prevent the landing of the Swiss Mormons who arrived at this port on Sunday, but there is also no doubt that the newcomers were paupers when they were in Switzerland and that the authorities of the Communes counived with the Mormon missionaries to get them to this country. Captain Mason's statements to a reporter, published on another page, show this to have been the case. Unfortunately, there seems to be nothing to do at present but to wait until Congress can make the supervision of immigration more strict. The polygamous practices of Urah are a dreadful blot on the reputation of this country already, and it is making a bad matter worse to let the Mormon missionaries bring over paupers for wives. The effort to stop the Swiss Mormons on Sanday, although it was a failure, will not be without good results. The publication of any case of Mormon recruiting like this, serves to call public attention to the methods and extent of such importations, and will help to develop a wholesome sentiment in this country which will in time provide a legal and effective never stops at any of the half-way houses set the history of the last Legislature knows just remedy.

THE OBIO PROBIBITIONISTS.

The next campaign in Ohio is likely to prove of unusual importance to the temperance cause in that State. Two constitutional amendments will be submitted to the people for rejection or approval. The first provides for absolute prohibition. The second gives the Legislature power to regulate the liquor traffic, to tax it and restrict it by license, local option or otherwise. These amendments have been prepared the Republican Legislature as the only just and lawful way of reaching a settlement of the vexed temperance question. They refer the subject to the people for decision, since the people alone have power under the Constitution to decide it.

Before the campaign has opened the Democrats have taken their position in opposition to both amendments. They are in open alliance with the liquor interest in favor of untaxed and unrestricted rum. There is no other truthful way of describing their attitude. Their favorite candidate for Governor is Judge Hoadly, the attorney of the liquor dealers in the recent litigation with the State. The Republicans stand where they stood last year, in favor of both taxing and restricting the sale of liquor. They will not oppose the prohibitory amendment, but will leave the people to vote on that according to their own free will

In view of this attitude of both the leading parties, it is difficult to believe that the Prohibitionists of the State will commit the serious blunder of running a separate ticket. They bave nothing to gain and everything to lose by such a course. A separate ticket can have no other effect than to help the Democrats, and it is self-evident that a Democratic victory as the issues are now presented would be the most serious blow which the cause of temperance could possibly sustain. A majority of the people of the State are unmistakably in favor of taxing the sale of liquor, as proposed by the Republicans. Such a course, it has been shown, will largely reduce the number of saloons and thus restrict materially the spread of intemperance. If the Republicans and Prohibitionists work together for this reform they can secure it beyond a doubt. If their vote is divided success is by no means certain. We do not believe the Prohibitionists will be so short-sighted as to throw away all chance of any reform simply because they cannot get precisely the reform they wish. Every vote cast for a straight Prohibition ticket will be nothing more nor less than a vote in favor of a Democratic victory and free rum, and if there is no such ticket in the field there will be no excuse for a temperance man to cast such a vote.

THE PROSPECT IN RUSSIA.

The Imperial Government in Russia gains prestige from the gorgeous pageant of the Coronation. The historic ceremonial has been reproduced, not only with scrupulous regard for traditional usage, but also on an unparalleled scale of magnificence. The day was set months in advance, the programme of the publie entry and the consecration was proclaimed in detail, and the sovereign exposed himself fearlessly in the streets; and reseassins and revolutionists were powerless. If the expenses of the ceremonials and fêtes have been covered by an issue of \$10,000,000 in Treasury bills, the Coronation will prove cheap even at high cost, for the prestige acquired by this peaceful and orderly State pageant, accompanied as it has been by extraordinary demonstrations of loyalty and affection, will be of inestimable value to the Government. The sovereign's secret foes have been baffled, silenced and driven deep underground. No concessions have been made to them nor to any disaffected class in the empire. Autocracy has triumphed each knows that the primal consideration in tered, and the entire machinery moves with more

well as with the sacred oil, the Czar emerges from the Coronation ceremonies more powerful than he has been at any time since his father

was foully assassinated. When Alexander III. ascended the throne he was urged by Melikoff and the Council of Ministers to make a great concession to the educated class from which the ranks of the Nihil-The public has become so much interested ists had been mainly recruited. They proposed the summoning of a constituent assembly to be elected by the people and endowed with consultative powers. After a period of vacillation and delay the Czar rejected this demand, but sanctioned two decrees for the relief of peasants who were suffering from burdens imposed by the law of emancipation. His favors were restricted to the agricultural classes which had not been demoralized by Socialist teachmanifestoes he had naught but the old system of repression. The Ministers with Liberal tendencies and conciliatory dispositions soon disappeared from his Council, and their places were taken by uncompromising Conservatives, who knew of only one way of governing the empire and stamping out disaffection-the tyranny of arbitrary arrests, police surveillance and secret tribunals. These modes of government have been followed for two years, and the suppression of Nihilist plots has apparently been complete. Very few overt attacks have been made upon public officials and the secret presses have seldom been in motion.

The policy of repression has been so successful that the Czar has no disposition to reverse it. In his Coronation manifeste he proclaims the continuance of the present system and makes no promises in reference to national reforms. Apparently in the retirement of Gatschina he has reviewed the annals of [the last two reigns and convinced himself that his grandfather was a wiser sovereign than his murdered father. He is not prepared to open his reign with any professions of Liberalism, but prefers to go on as he has begun, in the track of the iron-handed Nicholas. Reforms are not to be expected from the throne. The honors lavished upon the Ministers and confidential advisers who have enouraged him to persevere in the policy of tern repression and uncompromising resistance to popular concessions evince bis appreciation of their services and his determination follow the path on which he has entered. The prospect now opening before Russia is one of sterile inaction. It is no longer an uncrowned Czar who reigns, but he has hardened his heart and set his face against all changes in the Imperial system, so that the beautocracy and the police will govern as before. The reforms are not coming from above ; and who can venture to say what is going on below, whether the malign spirit of Nihilism is still hidden in waters that have been stillest during Coronation Week, or whether the frenzy of unbelief has crased stirring the unknown depths of Russian society?

"BACK INTO THE FOLD."

It is a circumstance worthy of note and perthe Democratic party during the war returns to what his early associates might call his left undischarged? Why was this impotent 'first love," but his later ones describe more | bill passed ? pointedly as his "wallow in the mire"-he of the party for good or ill-Tammany Hall, those two facts, the Demecratic leaders deter-Tammany makes the most of such as there in the art of how not to do it. Hence this pitior two ago made up his mind, after discovering | question. The Governor would have done him from careful search that his manger was empty, self and his great office more credit if he had to go back to the old party in the hope of promptly vetoed it. By signing it he has inoats, he did not stop an instant with the new- dorsed a pernicious policy—the policy of a Legstraight by them all into the old Wigwam. Tam- | finds it convenient to shirk. many did not nominate him immediately for any of the offices he was willing to take, but the sachems and chiefs and sagamores seated him on the platform and held a pow-wow over him, while he expressed his great joy at being once again in his old home. General Butler likewise goes way over, if we may believe the statement of Mr. John Kelly. It is announced that the "long talk" at the next Tammany Hall Fourth of July celebration will be given by Governor Butler.

In making the announcement Mr. Kelly remarked that Governor Butler had been a Democrat before the war and a member of the Tammany Society; that his separation from the party was due to causes which had estranged many good Democrats, but that he was glad to welcome the Governor "back into the fold," So the Tammany Society will kill two birds with one stone on Independence Day by celebrating the day and at the same time rejoicing over the return of General Butler to the fold. The names of the short-talkers have not been announced, but if the Committee of Arrangements have any sense of the fitness of things Mr. Samuel Cox will be one of them. It will be in the very heart of "fly time," which Governor Butler has heretofore set down in one of his most successful mots as Mr. Cox's own and appropriate season. But whoever makes the short talks, the long talk cannot fail to be entertaining and instructive. For Governor Butler, returning and being welcomed back to the fold under such auspicious conditions, will be put upon his mettle to exercise his highest gifts. Naturally he will "recall a thousand heavy times during the wars" of Hunker and Barnburner, of "Nebraska" and "Anti-Nebraska" Democracy, of Douglas and Breckenridge. What memories he will call up of the old times when he was a member of the Tammany Society, of the last Democratic National Convention when he voted with monotonous persistence for Jefferson Davis and contributed so largely to the disruption of the party. And what a story he can tell of all the intervening years, of how he has subsisted on the enemy, harassed and disturbed them from the inside, brought them into ill repute, and how having done more than any other living person to give them a bad name, and having outlived his usefulness in that direction, he has come back to the party he has served so much better than he ever could if he had remained in the fold. Ah! No man ever came back to Tammany with such a placer-such a bonanza, indeed-of experiences.

Back into the fold! "Well, well, having welcomed him-and welcomed him on the Fourth of July-and given him the great 'honor of the occasion, the 'Long Talk'what shall we do with him? Can we dismiss him as we did Sickles, with just the 'honor of recognition as a returned wanderer, 'or-well, let us come to the real question-What can he do for vs?" These are the reflections of the Tammany mind. The Tammany people know it. Governor Butler has been too long in politics not to know it. And

political methods which he recently exposed force of repression. Crowned with success as greatest number, the greatest number being can do for Governor Butler is the question that disturbs the mind of the Governor of Massachusetts. What President Butler can do for Tammany Hall is the question that agitates that ancient society. The market day is set. On the Fourth of July the returned wanderer is to be welcomed. The welcome may be counted as mere matter of form. Tammany has uses for the Governor, the Governor has uses for Tammany. Can they trade? That is the real question. How much, Governor Butler, for Tammany's support in the National Convention? Tammany! what's your price? Upon just this hang all the prospects of Benjamin F. Butler for being so much as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President in 1884.

> DEMOCRACY AND THE LABORING CLASSES. The fact that Governor Cleveland has signed the bill providing for the submission of the question of convict labor to the people serves to recall attention to that buncombe and inane measure, in all that it implies. For years the Democracy of this State has denounced the convict labor system in unmeasured terms. It has solemnly assured "the laboring classes" that the system was full of deadly peril to their interests and that one of the chief fruits of a Democratic restoration in New-York would be its overthrow. The Democratic State Convention that met at Syracuse last fall made a big bid for the votes of "the laboring classes" by placing an anti-convict-labor plank in its platform "We reassirm," is the language of plank thirteen, "the policy always mantained by the Democratic party . . . that convict labor should not come into competition with the in-"dustry of law-abiding citizens."

Well, the Democratic restoration in this State was ushered in last January. With a Democrat in the executive chair and with Democrats in the majority in Senate and Assembly, the party was in a position to redeem its promises in regard to the convict labor system-if it really wished to. But it did not wish to. Once in power Democracy found it more convenient to dodge the convict labor issue than to meet it; more convenient to substitute a stone for the bread which it had promised "the laboring classes." This bill that the Governor has approved does what? Provide for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the employment of convict labor in our prisons ? Provide for the relief of any "industry of law-abiding citizens" with which convict labor " has come into competition"? Nothing of the kind. It provides simply for submitting to the voters the question of abolishing convict labor from the prisons. That is all there is of it. The inspectors of next fall's elections in the several towns and wards in the State are to furnish bexes for the reception of votes on the question, and such votes are to be canvassed as other votes are canvassed and the result is to be filed and published. A more fligrant outcome of official cowardice was never placed upon the statute-books. There was no plainer duty before the Legislature this session than the duty of abolishing the convict labor systemhaps of some significance that whenever a provided what the party platforms and newsprominent public man who came over from papers and stump-speakers had been saying for years was trustworthy. Why was that duty

Every intelligent man who is familiar with up by the class known as Democratic Reform- | why. To abolish the convict labor system was ers-like the County Democracy for instance- | to incur the wrath of the taxpayers; not to do but plunges bodily into the arms of the tooth- something in the premises was to incur the less old crone that inherits all the traditions wrath of "the laboring classes." Realizing There are not many instances to be sure, but mined to give an exhibition of their preficiency are. When General Daniel E. Sackles a year ful apology for legislation on the convict labor fangled County Democracy or any other of the | islature's remitting to the people any one of its anti-Tammany organizations, but marched duties which the majority for partisan reasons

COLLEGE DEGREES,

The Corporation of Harvard University will meet again on Thursday to decide the momentous question of conferring a degree of LL. D. upon Governor Butler Their perturbation mast afford him unbounded delight, but it can scarcely be called edifying to the rest of the public. Nor is there any apparent cause for it. Only two courses are open to them, and whichever one they choose ought to lead to an easy and prompt decision. The degree either means something or it means nothing.

If the Corporation take the ground that it means nothing, they can find plenty of reasons and numerous precedents in favor of conferring it. Governor Butler is not profoundly versed in law of any kind, being merely a rather shrewd criminal lawyer, but he knows as much law as some of his predecessors who have received the degree. It may be given to him also, not on the ground of his own merit at all, but because a majority of the people of Massachusetts have decided him to be sufficiently versed in the laws of government to be made the chief executive officer of the State The degree has been given in this way before, and it would mean as much now as it did thenand that is nothing at all. There should be no childish talk about giving the degree to the

office rather than to the man. But if the Corporation will take the other ground-that the degree means something-a great opportunity is before them. The trouble they are in new is the natural outcome of the course pursued, not only by Harvard but by other American colleges, of scattering degrees right and left without regard to the merits of the recipients. All the colleges have combined so to cheapen and degrade their ownidegrees that they no longer mean anything to anybody. This very degree of LL. D. has been thrown about so promiscuously that its most deserving possessors invariably shrink from using it. Originally it was given only to teachers of civil and canon law. Subsequently it was conferred both here and in England as an honorary degree upon persons who had acquired distinction in learning or public affairs. From this later use it has been degraded into an empty compliment for anybody whom a college wished to flatter. If Harvard will improve its present opportunity and declare that henceforth it will give no degrees except for merit, either to Governors or anybody else, that beginning with Butler it will follow a new policy in future, it will take the first step in breaking up one of the most inexcusable abuses in our college system.

The Philadelphia authorities bave been discussing the question of founding a training school for nurses at the Blockley Hospital in that city, and the excellences of the system in use at Charity Hospital, Blackweli's Island, have been recounted by competent men who have carefully examined the workings of the school. It is not easy to exaggerate the benefits which result from the intelligent administration of such a system in our large public hospitals. The mortality is greatly decreased, the comfort of the patients is much enhanced, the whole appearance and atmosphere of the place are bet-

advantages confined to the hospitals themselves. The women who are there trained under the best instructors go out into the world when they receive their diplomas and become invaluable aids in the relief of sickness and suffering. The recent visit of Philadelphia officials to Charity Hospital has been followed by a call to Dr. Seaman, chief of staff at that institution, to take up a similar work in Philadelphia. New-Yorkers who are familiar with the administration of charity will hope that Dr. Seaman's services may be retained where they have already proved so valuable.

PERSONAL.

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, spent last week in Boston, visiting his relatives. Mr. William D. Howells will return to the United

Senator Antheny rode out on Saturday, and re-The Hon. George M. Robeson, of New-Jersey, has leased a summer cottage at Rye Beach for a term of

Miss Laura Bridgman will occupy a seat on the platform at the commencement exercises of the Perkins Institute for the Blind in Tremont Temple, Malaria, they say, is what aris Jefferson Davis. He

caught it while visiting some of his overflowed lands on the Yazoo, and then stunbornly refused to take quinine until he was seriously ill. He is now An address commemorative of the late Hon. George Perkins Marsh, long United States Minister

to Italy, and a great benefactor of American literature and education, will be delivered before the faculty and students of Dartmouth College next Tuesday afternoon, by the Rev. S. G. Brown, LL.D. Mrs. Annie Besant, the Malthusian apostle and editorial colleague of Charles Bradlaugh, is now about forty years old, and is of Irish birth. When

young she was famed for her beauty, but an attack of brain fever destroyed the charms of her countenance. She is now a large, well-proportioned woman, with dark-brown hair and dark-gray eyes full of fire. Her face is leonine, energetic, restless in expression. She is finely educated and has a particularly logical mind. She is planning to come to America soon on a lecturing tour. Francis Alexandre, of F. Alexandre & Sons, own-

ers of the New-York, Havana and Mexico Steamship Line, will sail to-day on the Guion steamship Arizona, to visit his birth-place at St. Helier, on the Island of Jersey. Mr. Alexandre is a large land owner on the island, and has always kept the house in which he was born more than seventy years ago. and which his son John named a few years ago "The New-York Villa," in the best state of preservation. Mr. Alexandre will be absent about four months, and as he is personally acquainted with the relatives and friends of Mrs. Langtry, he vill anticipate the many inquiries concerning her y taking with him a large file of newspapers and numerous chapings concerning her career in this

Mme. Jenny Lind Goldschmidt does not seem to be growing old gracefully. Now at the age of sixty-three, she is described as possessing, from the crown of her bewigged head to the sole of her No. shoe, not one line of grace or beauty. Her form as angular, her face hard, her eyes are dull and pas is angular, her face hard, her e es are dull and pas-sondess, her features irregular and inharmonious. But when she speaks, the planness of her face and form is forgotten, for her tones are still those of the "Swedish Nightingale," and her features light up in sympathy with the music of her voice. She lives in a big house in South Kensington surround-ed by spacious and well-shaded havins. She seldom sings now—only occasionally at Reyal request, or for the Bach choir, of which her husband was the founder.

One of the most distinguished audiences seen in a ondon theatre for a long time was that at the first night of " Fedora." There was John Ruskin, pale, thoughtful and earnest-looking, in one of the front row of stalls; Charles Reade and Wilkie Collins side by side in a box; the Baroness Burdett-Courts in a proscenium box : Mrs. Craik (Miss Mulock). Mrs. Maxwell (Miss Braddon), Edmund Yates, Will Mrs. Maxwell (Miss Braddon), Edmund lates, William Black, and W. Clark Russell, in an upper box; Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone in a proscenium box; and scattered through the house appeared Mr. and Mrs. Labouchere, Lady Florence Dixie, Justin McCarthy. Mr. Lawson, of the Telegraph, James Payn, Sir Henry Havelock Allan, V.C. Richard Bentley, the publisher; a host of playwrights such as Pinero, Rowe, Sims, Buchanan, Merritt and Fettis, and in fact almost every person of note who was not invited to the Royal Academy banquet.

The new home of M. Delaunay, the great French actor, is among green lawns and shadowing trees n one of the quietest nooks in the quiet old city of The house is a comfortable old-fash ioned two-story structure, crowded within with pictures, books, cabinets, statuary and a thousand and one treasures and tokens from admiring friends. In an adjoining building is the billiard-room, that game being Delaunay's sole recreation when the weather keeps him indoors. But as soon as the storm is over he tosses aside the one, and with his dog Duke at his heets goes out for a tramp in the forest. After a twelve-mile ramble he returns, fresh and happy, dines like a man with a robust fresh and happy, dines like a man with a rootst stomach and approving conscience, and goes upon the stage with all the youthful fire of twenty years ago. It is son is an artist, a pupil of Cabanel; his daughter-in-law is a favorite singer at the Opera-Comique; and his wife is an able artise and teacher. The only shadow that has fallen upon his life is the loss of his eight-year-old daughter whose death now after many years, he still mourns with incon-solable grief.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 28 .- Governor-elect Bourn is no better this morning......Senator Anthony's condition is still encouraging. HARTFORD, Conn., May 28.-The Rev. George W.

Smith, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., has accepted the presidency of Trinity College, to succeed President Pynchon, who is to retain his connection with the ollege as a professor.

GENERAL NOTES.

The experiment of propelling a street car by our pressed air has been recently tried with entire suc ess in the suburbs of London. Several steep grades are rmounted easily and smoothly and the car is under serfect control. The company expects to abandon the se of horses entirely as soon as enough cars have been all to perform the service.

The largest consignment of opium ever rought to San Francisco reached that port on the 19t nst, by the City of Tokio. It amounted to 20,500 teamer brought another consignment of 3,229 pounds ity of New-York. This extraordinary importation is no to the fact that after July 1 the duty will be \$10 a

A Philadelphia youngster who was hunting for a lost baseball in the yard of the Commercial Hote on Saturday found a package of bonds, deeds, checks and notes amounting to \$50,000 wrapped up a in a newspaper. The police after considerable inquiry discovered that the property belonged to one John Stockwell and was stolen from the office at No. 15 South Seventh-st. everal years ago. The thief took \$70 in money also, but none of the paper was negotiable. The boy received the reward of \$30 which was offered at the time of the rob sery, with the observation that it was a better business

The centennial anniversary of the founding the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Maryland will b debrated to-day at St. Peter's Church, Baltimore. first bishop was Thomas John Claggett, a native of Prince George's County, elected unanimously on May 31, 1792 and consecrated in TrinityChurch in this city on Septem ber 13. He presided over the Episcopal Church in Mary land for twenty-four years. His fourth successor is the present Bishop of the diocese, William Pinkiney, D. D., LL. D., who was Bishop Whittingham's assistant from October 6,1870, until the latter's death in October, 1879.

A young man of Cape Ann who occasionally drinks more liquor than is good for him, but is otherwise respectable, failed to return home one day not long agat his usual hour, and his wife, knowing his weaknes went to look for him. On the railroad track not far from her house she saw a man lying across the rails ; but th danger of his position did not i amediately occur to her danger of his position did not Lamediately occur to her and she was about to pass by at a distance when she heard the whistle of an approaching train. Then, in-stantly realizing that he must inevitably be run over unless she saved him, for the train was coming around a curve, and no one else was in sight, she ran to where he lay and succeeded in rolling him into the ditch almost from under the wheels of the locomotive. It was not until the danger was past that she discovered that she had saved her husband.

A confiding Pole by the name of Jacob Marewsky opened a bar-room in Centralia, Penn., two month ago on the credit system, and as he could neither speak nor write English he requested his customers to charge themselves on his book with the amount of their indebtedness, never imagining that human nature in the land of the free was mean enough to impose upon such guileless good nature. A few days ago he started out to colpect his bills, and then the baseness of his customers be-came apparent. They had not only signed the names of had also run up large bills against conspicuous person all over the country. Henry Ward Beecher was down for \$42; John B. Gough for \$35; Mrs. Langtry for \$30; "Freddy" Gebhard for \$17; Mace and Flade for \$40; and some irreverent secondrel had actually gone so far as to run up an account of \$37 against the imperia name of Roscoe Conking. On Friday last the Sherif closed out the establishment at a net loss to the simple Role of \$700.

TOWN TALK ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS. PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND PRACTICAL.

GAMBLING IN THE ARMY. -Said an old Army correspondent regarding the revelations of gambling among Army officers at Washington: "It is not to be wondered at that idle Army officers should gamble when it is a fact that the vice was a common one among officers and soldiers during the most active campaigus of the late war. I have seen men spend the evening between two days of a battle in playing cards for stakes. Ht wasn't exactly gambling under fire, but it was the next thing to it. There was hardly an officer's mess, regimental or staff, that was not a poker club, and thousands of dollars changed hands after each visit of the paymaster. Freeze-out poker, the winner to maintain the mess until the next pay day, was a common form of gambling among the officers. Many of the private soldiers were lively gamblers, and hardly a company was without its 'poker sharp'—usually a cool, quiet, 'goody-goody' sort of chap from some country district. Early in the war professional gamblers haunted every depot of supplies, and preyed upon commissioners, quartermasters and pay-masters. One or two paymasters lost fabulous sums to these sharks; then defaulted, were sent to prison and the gamblers fled to Canada until the storm blew over The vice is as common and as fashionable in the Army, among officers and privates, as it ever was; the only difference is that the Army is not quite as large as it

MR. McKeon's BROTHER-IN-LAW.-Charity Commissioner Breaman, in a conversation regarding the case of Mr. McKeon's brother-in-law, who was taken from Hart's Island, remarked incidentally upon the madvisability of acting in such cases without inquiry of the Commissi ers and into the opposite side. Numbers of persons so situated and detained are improperly released only to be found to be weak-minded or too infirm of resolution to restrain tuemselves from degrading habits. He explained that it was true that the man Sloat was never committed or detained, by saying that the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor "admitted" but did not "commit" persons for destitution. Police Jus-tice Solon B. Smith said it could not be possible, as Mr. McKeon was reported as saying, that Stoat had been committed to the Inebriates' Asylum, for that institution had been abolished for some years prior to 1879, and magistrates now sent inebriates to the Kings County Institute or the Home in Eighty-sixth-st. On being told that the commitment was for destitution, and by the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, the Justice added that Sloat's detention was illegal if it was beyond six months, as the superintendent had no power to com-mit for a longer period. The resignation of Bond Clerk Roberts was mentioned as having been forced upon him by the suspicions of Mr. McKcon that he had instigated his cousin, the discharged clerk, to reveal the facts of Stoat's rather irregular commitment, and it was said that he had boasted that he knew of Mr. McKeon's secrets and would reveal them if discharged. This led to a discussion of the discipline and management of the District-Attorney's office, which Justice Smith characterized as worse than they had ever been before.

AN IMPRESSIVE VIEW OF THE BRIDGE.-No one can obtain a full impression of the magnitude and pleturesqueness of the Bridge until he has crossed by the roadlowers seems greatly increased when viewed from the contpath only. Why this effect should be produced is difficult to explain, but it at once presents itself to the beholder, and yesterday was a subject of very general remark among those who on Sunday were compelled by the crowds to take to the roadway to find passage-room.

HARMONIOUS TAMMANY .- " Tammany may be desfrous of harmony," said a prominent Brooklyn Democrat yeserday, after reading an article under this heading in THE TRIBUNE, "but unhappity for the party it is a local organization in a county which has not patronage enough to satisfy it alone, and this patronage is disputed by another organization almost as strong and quite as voraclous. There will be no harmony while there are two organizations; there will be two organizations as long as there is anything to fight for, and consequently there will be no harmony. Wait until there is a bone to fight over, and if Tammany isn't overfed and surfeited, you'll see that tiger spring for the whole or none."

WEST END OF CONEY ISLAND .- Governor Cleveland has signed a bill intended to legalize and baston the sale by Gravesend of the west end of Coney Island known as Norton's Point. This will enable Justice Michael Norton to dispose of his white sand elephant and get out of the Coney Island business without serious loss, or continue in it, as part of a new company, on a oig and possibly profitable scale. The real purpose of the legislative measure was to enable the Iron Pier Company to get possession of all that part of the beach between the pier and Norton's Point and build a large hotel and park there, on the scale of the Beach improvements. Ex-County Clerk Charles E. Loew is at the head or bottom of this extensive project. The site is by far the finest on Concy Island, having both an ocean and a bay front, and offering fine surf and equally good still-water bathing. This big scheme will do away with the scores of small, shanty-like hotels which disgrace and make repulsive the central part of the island.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.-The reported effect of the publication of the Pope's Circular to the Irish Bishops, in rousing Irish opposition to Papal interference, was the subject of comment among a group of local politicians. or two of elections, big and little, and I never knew of a ingle instance in which they did not injure the cause they were supposed to favor. It hurts a candidate in every way and among all classes to have a priest or preacher electioneering for him in or out of the pulpit."

POLITICAL NEWS,

The Legislature of Illinois has passed a resolution submitting to the people a constitutional amendment giving the Governor power to veto items in the general appropriation bill without invalidating the entire bill. There is little question that it will be adopted as the sentiment of the people approves of the measure. That State has shown itself ready to adopt advanced ideas in civil government. It already has comulative voting and bicantal sessions of the Legislature. This new measure is another proof of the progressive character of the population of the State.

The interest taken in the Ohio Gubernatorial contest soon to open can be estimated from the numerous interviews with the prominent men of the State printed n the papers. An Ohio politician is no sooner seen outide of the State than he is at once put through the interviewing process and every fact in his possession pumped out of him. There is one striking difference, however, to be observed in the predictions of Republicans and Democrats. The former express confidence in their ability to carry the State, but it is based upon the expectation of good nominations and thorough organization and work. But the Democratic hope resis upon nothing except the a-surance of those who express it.

One or two papers in Ohio persist in booming Senator Sherman for the Republican Gubernatorial numination, no withstanding his positive refusal to be arry Onio but to bring Mr. Sherman prominently to the front as a Presidential candidate for 1884. These papers eem to imagine that the political conditions are the same now as they were eight years ago. The success of Governor Hayes then doubtless alied greatly in securing him a nonlination to the Presidency in 1876. But times have changed since then, and the fact that any m.n. is elected (tovernor this year is not going to acip him on toward the White House much. The process by which Governors were turned into Presidents has become too old-rashioned for use in 1884.

The question of Presidential candidates for next year is discussed in a desultory way by the Republican papers. In Pennsylvania Blaine has an unubted lead. If the election of delegates to the next National Convention were to take place now he would have a solid representation from that State. Outwould have a solid recressitation from that state. Out-side of Pennsylvania Edmands appears to have the largest support. "Ben" Harrison's boom seems to have subsided, at least for the present. The Omaha Republi-can brings ex-Vice-President Wheeler into the float and says that he is probably as strong a man as could be nominated. There is, however, no attempt to spash the boom of any man. The party papers understand the political situation too well to attempt anything of the kind. And that is where they have the advantage over the Democratic organs.

Minnesota will elect a full State ticket this year and the politicians are eagerly canvassing the chances. It is thought that the present incumbents will be nearly all renominated. Governor Hubbard bas earned the recognition and it will doubtless be accorded to him, but the rest of the ticket is not equally certain. Minnesota is without doubt a safe Republican State, but there is an independent element in the party which will not brook too conspicuous a display of bossism. The best way to arouse this spirit will be for the faction which succeeded in defeating Senator Window last winter to make it appear that it has control of the party and proposes to dictate its nominations. In that event it will be discovered quickly that Minnesota is one of the poorest States in the Union for the propagation of political bosses.